

# THE Farmington Times

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## ANNOUNCEMENT COLUMN

For Congress:  
ARTHUR T. BREWSTER  
of Ironton.

### COUNTY OFFICERS

For Representative:  
JEFF D. POSTON  
of Bonne Terre.

### For Sheriff:

C. R. PRATHER,  
Flat River.

R. C. DETCHEMENDY,  
Flat River.

C. L. GARRETT,  
Bismarck.

JOHN G. HUNT,  
of Farmington, Route 6.

FENTON H. MILLEN,  
of Silver Springs.

GRAFF TURLEY,  
of Flat River.

### For Prosecuting Attorney:

PHILIP S. COLE, JR.,  
of Farmington.

### FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

H. W. COFFIELD,  
For re-election.

### FOR ASSESSOR

F. M. HORTON,  
of Flat River.

### FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF COUNTY COURT

First District:

J. W. JONES,  
of Flat River.

JAMES S. BARGER,  
of Bonne Terre.

Second District:

EMMETT BELKNAP,  
of Bismarck.

J. W. BOSWELL,  
of Doe Run.

### FOR CONSTABLE

of St. Francois Township:

M. L. PALMER,  
of Flat River.

C. R. BLACK,  
of Flat River.

### REPUBLICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### For Prosecuting Attorney:

MILTON H. TUCKER,  
For Constable of St. Francois Town-  
ship.

JAMES W. WHITEHEAD,  
of Flat River.

No matter which way the November election goes, the destinies of the country will be principally looked after for the succeeding four years by a country newspaper man. He will also be a native Ohioan, "the home of Presidents." The Times feels that it could even go further at this time and name the next President, but we do not wish to "take the joy out of life," even for a minority of the people.

### THE ISSUES JOINED

The platform of the two great parties are now before the people. The issues are joined. The duty of the voter is to choose between them. While the majority of the voters never read party platforms, there are enough independent voters who are governed by the promises and the principles enunciated in the platforms to hold the balance of power.

It is especially imperative at this time that the American voter clearly understand the issues and the principles for which the parties stand. Now, as never before, the voter owes a superior duty to the nation which Americans desire to preserve.

It is as necessary today for American citizens to render service to their country as it was during the war. The world is at the threshold of a new era and for America, a wonderful future is dawning. The war has taught the American people that service to one's country is something real—the great mission of citizenship. This is the standpoint from which the coming election must be viewed and the platforms of Democratic and Republican parties considered.

Every four years a new group of young men enter the ranks of the voters and these, this year, with the young men who voted four years ago, comprise a voting strength of considerable proportions. This class of voters is not a separate body of citizens—a sort of freshman group in politics. It is simply a part of the great voting public.

The young men are, however, generally united in their attitude of progressiveness and their desire for definite accomplishment. The way to interest them and enlist their support is to show the spirit of achievement

and ability to take up the problems of the times and solve them. They have no patience with a party, an issue or movement that follows a run. Neither have they any inclination to look backward into the past. They are thoroughly modern in their outlook on life and will support only the party guaranteeing a governmental program of efficiency, achievement and progress.

The Republican party, this year especially, is clearly not the young man's party. The ambition of the party as expressed in its platform and in the utterances of its leaders is to get back to the status of ten and twenty years ago. While the G. O. P. program as outlined in its platform is comprehensive it is woefully indefinite and there is no direct promise of progress or real accomplishment in connection with the great issues of the day. The slogan of the Republicans this fall will be "back to the good old days."

The Democratic party, on the other hand, has drafted a platform that, even the Republicans must admit, is clear and concise. The Democratic attitude concerning not only the League of Nations, the Irish plank, the Soldier Compensation question and the Labor problem, but on every other issue which confronts the people of the country is absolutely plain. There is no clouding of issues; no side-stepping; no passing the buck; absolutely no attempt to confuse voters by a glittering maze of generalities.

The Democratic platform is an eminently satisfactory document. It is couched in terms that all may understand and shows clearly just where the party stands on every issue. It is satisfactory to every Democrat, whatever his views. It is a platform on which all Democrats will rally.

The Democratic platform adopted in 1920 at San Francisco is a credit to the Democratic party and to the nation. It constitutes a program which appeals to every progressive and intelligent American voter who is in sympathy with the ideals and principles of America who has the real interests of his country at heart, and who advocates progress development. — Cape Girardeau Sun.

### THE SENATORIAL

#### "COUP DE TAT"

The following article on the Democratic nomination for United States Senator is from the Huntsville, Randolph county, Herald, and clearly expresses a growing conviction among thoughtful Democrats:

It might be well to consider the cases of those candidates who are making the race for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Missouri. Many were surprised at the entrance of the "eleventh hour" candidates. Missouri Democrats had definitely fixed their minds upon Breckenridge Long and after the decision of Champ Clark and Governor Gardner not to enter the senatorial race against him, it was taken for granted that Long would have no opposition, these "favorite sons" believing that he typified those principles of Democracy acceptable to the rank and file of the party.

Then came the "eleventh-hour" candidates—Hay, Priest, Lindsey and Scruton—and so it becomes the business of the people to arrive at some decision on the situation and to act accordingly. To begin, everybody knows that Priest is impossible. Priest himself knows that. He knew before he filed that his only hope was to announce a "wet" plank in his private platform, thus drawing Chas. M. Hay, the "dry" exponent, into the fight, hoping thereby to cause a division of dry votes between Long and Hay. The Priest interests waited long and patiently for Maj. Harry Hawes to enter against Long on a "wet" platform, but Hawes was too keen to make the race on a "issue" that had practically ceased to exist. So the only man to be found who was willing to take a chance on political suicide was Judge Priest.

As for Lindsey, he has the respect of Missouri Democracy, but no strength. It is unnecessary to dwell on his candidacy. The same will likewise apply to Col. Scruton. He is a fine fellow, was a participant in the recent war, but has no following whatever, and probably will not carry his own county.

In considering the case of Chas. H. Hay, we wish to say that, personally, we admire this man. He is a good, clean fellow and we deplore the circumstances that made him feel the necessity of getting into the race. After the speech of Breckenridge Long in St. Louis last April, in which he openly and unmistakably declared against the return of the saloon, it was presumed that Mr. Hay would not become a candidate under the circumstances, believing that Mr. Long was a safe candidate, if elected, to depend upon to carry out the ideas and principles which the good people of this state have fought for so long and valiantly. In the speech above mentioned Breckenridge Long declared for the administration and the League of Nations. In fact he made the first speech in the State of Missouri in defense of the League.

Thus, for a time, everything was calm and serene, and Long's candidacy took deep root in the Democracy of Missouri. But with the advent of the "eleventh hour" candidates an attempt is being made to revive an issue which has been finally settled by the United States Supreme Court. Of course, the late entrants counted on their candidacies causing a stampede one way or the other, to either Hay or

Priest, especially, but nothing of the kind has occurred, and when the thin smoke from that first little flurry had lifted, the shadow of Breckenridge Long hung heavily across the political horizon. Instead of his popularity waning, it gained a sudden impetus as the cool headed Democrats of this state comprehended the meaning of the "coup de tat".

Mr. Long has a fine character and a splendid record. He represents a clean deal in politics. As Assistant Secretary of State under President Wilson he demonstrated his capabilities and was publicly praised by the president. He stands forth today as the one man who can be elected, if nominated. In truth, Breckenridge Long will strengthen the entire state ticket.

The prohibition question is settled. The action of the Supreme Court fixes that. If there still remained an issue on that question Long would be on the right side. He is not a side-stepper. He has been frank and open on every issue of the day. He is not radical, but is emphatic and sincere. In his convictions, has courage, force and determination, and is undoubtedly the right man to represent Missouri in the United States Senate.

### LABOR AND IMMIGRATION

What is of present concern is whether the labor shortage will diminish or become more acute. A great deal rests upon the tide of immigration. In the twelve months immediately preceding the war, 1,200,000 immigrants arrived at our shores, and the arrivals in the five years previous to the outbreak of the war more than 1,000,000 yearly. In the five years that have elapsed since the outbreak of the war, the yearly average has been a little better than 200,000, and that rate of immigration has been largely offset by emigration. In former years our coal mines have depended upon the foreign born for 60 per cent of their labor, and half of the unskilled railroad labor has been foreign. If immigration does not expand largely, and if the present demand for labor continues, our shortage is bound to increase.

There are many elements in the situation difficult to predict. On one side the bad conditions in European countries, especially those of Central Europe will doubtless cause an urgent desire on the part of workers in those countries to come to America. On the other side are our immigration laws, and the possibility that labor unions will bring pressure to have these made even more stringent.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET

Last week's sharp 50c to \$1 decline on cattle has had its effect in materially decreasing the volume of receipts, but has only served to check the breaking market and under the conditions which the market has labored small receipts were necessary. Generally speaking, the sale basis maintains a level about equal that of the previous week. About the only exception that can be noted being the top grades of killing steers which may be termed a shade higher.

Beef steers, \$10.50 to \$16.50; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$11. Yearling butchers, \$5.50 to \$7.50. Yearling butchers, \$6.50 to \$15; beef cows, \$7 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$5.50; beef bulls, \$8 to \$9; sausage bulls, \$5 to \$7.

Lacking generous demand as recorded the previous period, the hog department lacked much of the usual vigor and instead of a \$16.60 level as recorded last week, today's crest was represented by few sales at \$16.25, but at the finish of the market with but one or two of the big packers in the deal it is doubtful if a prime lot of even weight hogs could have been landed over \$16.10 to \$16.15. Buyers are very, very particular as to flesh and especially are hard to interest on a bunch of hogs uneven in weight and size. What they want today is fat hogs, practically all of them around 200 pounds average.

Bulk of the fat hogs suiting city butchers sold at \$16 to \$16.10, with a good class of mixed hogs carrying a heavy top selling at \$15.80 to \$16, while the green, half-fat stuff landed a price range of \$15.60 to \$15.75. Rough hogs, \$13.25 to \$13.50. Pigs weighing 120 to 140 pounds, \$14.25 to \$15.50; 90 to 120 pounds, \$13 to \$14.25, with the lighter weight pigs selling between \$11 and \$13.

Sheep receipts drop off materially the present week following the extreme sharp break of \$1 on fat sheep and cull lambs and \$3 to \$4 on best lambs and as a result of this, today's market showed partial recovery from that low point. Cull lambs and sheep advanced 50c per cwt. with best grades of lambs showing fully \$1 per cwt. advance.

Best fat lambs topping at \$14. Bulk of the medium lambs at \$11 to \$13, with majority of the culls at \$6. Fat sheep selling mainly at \$9; coppers and bucks \$3.50 to \$4.50 and canner sheep \$1 to \$1.50.

### National Live Stock Com. Co.

#### FARM LABOR

The Harrison County Farm Bureau has had quite a number of calls this summer to assist with the labor situation in the county, and since a personal interview of June 27 with the U. S. Labor Department office of Kansas City, a continual stream of labor has been coming into the county. All help has been entirely satisfactory and so far only two of those employed have left the county. The labor shortage during the harvest has been quite acute but so far the Farm Bureau has been able to meet the demands promptly.

## PLAN TO OBTAIN BOGUS U. S. BILLS

GENUINE PAPER MONEY MAY  
NOW BE RECOGNIZED BY  
NEW SYSTEM.

### DESIGNS ARE TO BE REVISED

Treasury Department Deems It Important to Make Change Without Further Deliberation—Multiplicity of Types Has Been Past Danger.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Paper money may now be recognized as genuine or counterfeit without expert knowledge of the currency. A little general knowledge of the design, a little application of the memory, and your bankroll, regardless of the size of the bills, is safe.

For many years the United States treasury has been considering a general revision of the currency designs, and finally it has deemed it important to take this particular step without awaiting further deliberation on the general subject. The denominational portraits on federal reserve notes and federal bank notes, and which now have been prescribed for future issues of all kinds of currency, are as follows:

One-dollar bill, Washington; two-dollar bill, Jefferson; five-dollar bill, Lincoln; ten-dollar bill, Jackson; twenty-dollar bill, Franklin; five-hundred-dollar bill, Marshall; one-thousand-dollar bill, Hamilton; five-thousand-dollar bill, Madison; ten-thousand-dollar bill, Chase.

One of the greatest dangers to the treasury and to the public in connection with the question of counterfeiting has been the multiplicity of designs of the various forms of currency. To obviate this, the treasury has undertaken to adopt a distinctive characteristic for each denomination of all forms of currency in circulation. The bureau of engraving and printing has prepared a uniform portrait that will represent each denomination of all issues of paper money, and so the money that is in circulation today is standardized in appearance.

#### Will Serve as Safeguard.

As federal reserve notes and federal reserve bank notes are now largely in circulation, it was decided to adopt for all forms of currency the portraits that appear on those notes. This standardization will serve as a safeguard and protection against note-raising, as well as in the interest of economy. It assists bankers, business men, and the people generally in detecting attempted counterfeiters, one of the most fruitful causes of which has been the absence of distinctive denominational features in the currency.

In the preparation of the Liberty bonds and Victory notes, involving the issuance of so many millions of pieces of war securities, effort was made to protect the treasury and the public and to eliminate counterfeiting and denominational raising. In general, these distinctive features of all issues of Liberty bonds and Victory notes are the portrait on the face of the bonds and the color of the backs of the bonds and their coupons, as follows:

Fifty-dollar bond, Jefferson, brown; one-hundred-dollar bond, Jackson, orange; five-hundred-dollar bond, Washington, dark blue; one-thousand-dollar bond, Lincoln, green; five-thousand-dollar bond, Madison, red; ten-thousand-dollar bond, Chase, purple; fifty-thousand-dollar bond, McKinley, olive; one-hundred-thousand-dollar bond, Grant, light blue.

Only one exception occurs among the various bonds—the backs of the \$10,000 denomination of the first 24's registered bonds are printed in brown.

#### Profited by Experience.

In standardizing the bond issues, the treasury profited by experience of the past with respect to the currency issues and avoided the multiplicity of designs. The distinctive portraits and coloring has served greatly to prevent denominational raising, treasury officials believe. With such a vast amount of the war securities outstanding, it is important that the people become thoroughly familiar with the characteristics of each issue in order that they may not be imposed upon by the unscrupulous, and so the treasury adopted the standard set forth in the foregoing in addition to establishing high standards of engraving and plate printing, and causing the bonds to be printed on the distinctive bank note paper in which rows of red and blue silk fiber is woven during the process of manufacture.

Complete uniformity in the appearance of bills will not be established until all of the currency of the discarded designs is out of circulation. Treasury experts will not hazard a guess how long it will be before the old designs are a thing of the past,

but they point out that the average life of the constantly handled one-dollar bill is almost two and one-half years. Among the common designs of the one-dollar bill now in circulation is the spread eagle certificates, but as time goes along these and other designs will disappear as they are returned to the treasury for redemption.

#### Implement is Death to Wasps.

Intended to kill wasps, but working as well with other insects, is an implement that squeezes them between plates as a trigger is pulled.

## REED IS GIVEN RECEPTION

### KANSAS CITY TURNS OUT TO GREET SENATOR.

Missourian, in Bitter Attack on League, Says He Was Denied Seat Because He Refused to Be Muzzled.

Kansas City, Mo.—United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri received a wonderful reception when he arrived here from San Francisco, where he was denied a seat in the Democratic National Convention.

Five thousand persons met the statesman at the station, and preceded by a band, he was escorted to the Coliseum, where he addressed a crowd of 10,000 persons.

Senator Reed excoriated the League of Nations and the Democratic chieftains at San Francisco, and declared that he had been denied a seat because he had refused to be muzzled if he were admitted as a delegate to the convention.

The League of Nations was denounced as a "league of treason and covenant of national death" by Senator Reed.

Senator Reed declared that he was privately assured "by grapevine messages" while his case was being heard that the credentials committee would seat him if he would agree to keep silent in regard to the League of Nations on the convention floor. His refusal to make such an agreement was responsible for his being denied a seat, he said.

"If there is one lesson that this country needs to learn," Senator Reed said in his speech, "it is that this is not a one-man country. It is a 110,000,000-man country. If you would keep this republic safe you must do your own thinking. You, the people, are the source of all power. The sooner you exercise it the better it will be for you and for the country."

## BEAUTIFUL GIRL, 16, SUED FOR \$200,000

New York.—The story of the Aladdin-like rise of Mlle. Tatiana Adell, a 16-year-old girl of typical Russian beauty, from the humble status of a maidservant to a position in which she basked in luxury and had gems and costly clothes showered upon her by a love-crazed admirer, came to light in the New York supreme court.

A portion of Mlle. Adell's life story is contained in a \$200,000 suit brought against her in the supreme court by Samuel Hershenstein, trustee in bankruptcy of Walter H. Stiner, sole surviving partner of the firm of William H. Stiner & Son, custom house brokers of 18 Wall street, also of the firm of William H. Stiner & Son, bankrupts.

Upon affidavits that Mlle. Adell had proved elusive and impossible to serve with legal papers, Justice Dinnelly signed an order permitting the documents to be served on her by mailing them to the door of her apartments at 258 Riverside Drive.

## EASTERN RAILROADS GIVE UP 27,750 GRAIN CARS

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago railroads received notice from the commerce commission that 27,750 empty grain cars had been ordered delivered to the western roads by the eastern lines.

Of this number, the first deliveries will be 1,800 to the Santa, 1,200 to the Soo line, 300 to the Wabash, 300 to the Chicago-Great Western, 300 to the Chicago & Northwestern, and 1,200 to the Rock Island system. It was also announced that deliveries of grain cars would be made to the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific roads.

#### Southern Express Receiver Asked.

Atlanta, Ga.—A receiver has been asked for the Southern Express Company in a petition filed in superior court by the Victor-Monaghan Mills, which charges that the transfer of the company's assets to the American Railway Express was illegal and for the purpose of escaping creditors.

#### West Point Admits Largest Class.

West Point, N. Y.—The largest class of new cadets in its history was admitted to the United States military academy. It numbered about 600.

#### Volstead Files Contest Suit.

Benson, Minn.—A suit contesting the nomination of the Rev. O. G. Kvale of

Benson at the recent Republican primary election over Representative A. J. Volstead for Congress from the 7th District, was filed in the Swift county circuit court here.

#### Rainbow Headgear Latest Fad.

London.—London's latest Bond St. "rainbow girls" headgear is described thus: Flower-bedecked toque, completed by a yard of floating fly-wing-tinted tulle.

#### Says Bands Will Help Youths.

London.—Bernard Shaw advocates municipal symphony orchestras with nightly concerts as a counter attraction to and a method of fighting the "low pleasures of the streets," which ruin the morals of youths.

## AMBASSADOR TO TAKE PART IN UNVEILING PARIS.—The monument at Le Mans to Wilbur Wright, pioneer American aviator, will be unveiled July 17. The ceremony will be presided over by Premier Millerand and Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador.

## JUDGE ARMS SELF WITH GUN AT MURDER TRIAL

Warrensburg, Mo., Jurist Presides With a Pistol in His Hip Pocket.

Warrensburg, Mo.—With an automatic pistol in his hip pocket, Judge Ewing Cockrell presided at the trial of Tom Clark, also known as James Bradley, who is charged with murder in connection with the death of Sheriff Joseph Talbot of Lexington, Mo., and his two deputies, May 4, 1919.

The minute the testimony closed deputy sheriffs placed Clark in a high-powered automobile and started with him to Kansas City, where they will place him in the Jackson county jail to await the verdict of the jury. Although there has been no open demonstration there has been a feeling of uneasiness among the officers that Clark had better be safely away from Warrensburg when the verdict was rendered.

The defense depended almost entirely on an alibi. Witnesses from Tulsa and Avant, Okla., swore that Clark was in those towns on May 3 to 6, 1919. Clark was placed on the witness stand and swore that he was in Oklahoma at the time the Lafayette county officers were murdered.

He said the morning of May 3, 1919, he was in Avant, Okla., and called his wife at a hotel at Tulsa over the long-distance at 11 a. m. He further stated that after talking to his wife over the telephone he went to Tulsa, where he stayed for several days. The proprietor of the hotel, on being called to the witness stand, corroborated Clark's testimony.

## BANDITS ROB FARMER'S SAFE

Trio Bind Minnesota Man and His Wife and Escape in an Automobile.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Three bandits blew the safe in the farm home of August Scholes near Blue Earth and got away with \$8,000.

The trio drove to the barnyard, asked for drinking water. Returning from the well they covered the farmer with a gun, and forced him to a chair, fastening his hands and feet. They went into a bedroom where Scholes had an iron safe. The safe was blown open by means of nitroglycerin and \$8,000 in currency and securities extracted. The men then drove away.

Scholes worked his way to the kitchen, obtained a knife, then got back to where his wife was and managed to cut the ropes binding her. He then went half a mile to a neighbor and telephoned for assistance.

According to Harry J. Frumdt, county attorney of Fairbault county, the lost consisted of \$4,500 in currency, \$300 re-issue Third Liberty Bonds, and 1 \$100; 4 \$100 Fourth Liberty, registered in the name of August Scholes, Nos. 310090, 310091, 320062, 310063; certificate of deposit, dated April 3, 1920, payable to the order of August Scholes, for \$1,500, issued by the Farmers' National Bank of Blue Earth, and about \$900 in War Savings Stamps. Papers, including the deed to the farm, fire insurance policy on the buildings and stock and personal papers were taken.

#### Child Models in London.

London.—Child mannequins are appearing in London West End shops. But the shopkeepers doubt very much whether the child mannequins will follow their trade once they grow up.

#### Get Money Due Half Century.

Lausling.—Two Civil War veterans, each more than 80, received aid from the State, which was due more than half a century ago, when the Board of State Auditors granted them their unpaid bounty and interest.

Mexico City.—Dr. Alfonso Cabrera, ex-Governor of the State of Puebla, and brother of Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury under Carranza, has been arrested in Salina Cruz, according to the Herald.

